THE Republican National committee, on the 9th, issued its call for a National con-

MRS. BENTON McMILLIN, wife of Congressman McMillin, of Tennessee, died on the afternoon of the 8th at Pulaski, Tenn. THE Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Great Britain voted £500 for the purchase of a gift to be presented to the Princess of Wales on the occasion of her silver

wedding. ARCH-ABBOT BONIFACE WIMMERS, O. S. B., founder of the Benedictine order in the United States, died at St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland County, Pa., on the 8th, after a lingering illness.

THE American Base Ball Association, at its meeting in Cincinnati on the 9th, adopted the fifty-cent tariff for admission to ball games next season. Scorers and reporters organized an auxiliary associa-

THE executive committee of the council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic has decided to hold the next National Grand Encampment at Columbus, in the second week in September

JOHN L. SULLIVAN boxed with Jack Ashton in the presence of the Prince of Wales on the night of the 9th. The pugilist was introduced to the Prince, who expressed himself as delighted with the performance.

It is stated in London, on what is said to be reliable authority, that the doctors attending the German Crown Prince have not changed their opinions as regards his case, and that the optimist views recently taken are baseless.

Ir is estimated that the revenue reat Washington will send out more than 500,000 copies of the President's message, the orders for the same already being close to 500,000.

A REPORT came from London on the 8th representing that Jay Gould has stirred up a lively rumpus among his English coadjutors in the cable pool by demanding better terms for the Western Union Telegraph Company than are now accorded

HENRY M. JACKSON, late a clerk in the sub-treasury at New York, who absconded two months ago with over \$10,000, has been located at Winnipeg, Man. As he changed his stolen securities into Canadian money before crossing the border, he can not be prosecuted.

THE Secretary of the Interior has reof the General Land Office, and holds that the State of Colorado is entitled to indemnity for two sections of land lying within the Ute reservation, under a grant of land to the State for school purposes.

THE canal treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and which is known as the Soto-Carezo treaty, has been disapproved by the Assembly of Nicaragua. This question materially affects not only the boundary line between the two countries, but also the Nicaragua canal.

THE sheriff of Lake County, O., on the 7th asked the Governor for militia to quell a threatened riot among the ore handlers of Fairport, that county. One hundred men of the Fifth regiment, Cleveland, were ordered to hold themselves in readi-

ness to move immediately if necessary. WHILE the members of the Evangelical Alliance were waiting on the portico of the White House on the 9th, just prior to their reception by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, they were joined by a man who, in a loud voice, began to sing the

doxology. He was led off by the police. A DISEASE, supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, has broken out among the cattle in epidemic form in Penn and Jefferson townships, Berks County, Pa., and has made considerable progress. Nine head of cattle have died, and others are sick. The State veterinary surgeon has been

On the night of the 5th, as some men were crossing Rowan creek near Kenton post-office, Ky., they discovered that a portion of the bank of the creek had washed away during the recent freshet. A cabin with five occupants had been carried into the water, and it is supposed all

UNITED STATES MARSHAL DYER, as receiver, has seized the Mormon Church president's office, ledgers, books, etc., at Salt Lake City, leaving some minor books, which he required James Jack, church custodian, to receipt for as receiver's agent. The church organ makes loud protest against this so-called out-

A NUMBER of representatives of wool industry held a meeting in San Francisco, on the 8th, and adopted resolutions to the effect that any reduction in the tariff on wool would seriously cripple the industry and greatly decrease its production in Congress to maintain the present tariff on

CAROLINE A ALGER, daughter of ex-Governor R. A. Alger, of Michigan, was married on the evening of the 7th to Henry Sheldon, Jr., of Detroit. The marriage was a brilliant affair. Over a York next summer. thousand guests were present. Among those from abroad were Rachael Sherman, daughter of General W. T. Sher-

man, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan. J. B. McDonnell, alias McDonald, was arrested at San Francisco on the 6th for having in his possession a plate for engraving fac similes of £5 Bank of England notes. McDonnell is said to be a brother of George McDoncell, who, with Austin Byron Bidwell, swindled the Bank of England out of over \$1,000,000 in 1883 is his restaurant. Harvey took an apby means of forged bank checks and peal.

THE conference of wool dealers and growers which was in session at Washington for several days, adjourned on the 9th until January 12, when it is expected that the representatives of the wool manufacturers of the country will be present. It is the purpose to endeavor to agree at that time upon a plan of concerted action to be taken to secure protection for the

handsome dinner on the evening of the depot were robbed of \$5,000 belonging to 9th to Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain. Covers the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. were laid for twenty. There were present THE "White Caps" have been commit-Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and ting more outrages in English and Craw-Mrs. Fairchild, Secretary Endicott, Mr. ford counties, Ind. Several of them have and Mrs. Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam, been recognized, and will in all probabili-Secretary Bayard, Mrs. Macalester ty be called upon to answer in the courts. Laughton, Admiral and Mrs. Frankliu, Governor Larrabee of Iowa has de-Sir Lionel West, Sir Charles Tupper, Miss clined to interfere in the case of Chester Hunt and Mrs. Hitt.

THE clerks of the committees on appropriations of the two houses of Congress have prepared a tabular statement, the footings of which make the following showing; The net increase in estimates for the next fiscal year, over those submitted for the current year, is \$3.187,937. The net increase over the appropriations for the current year is \$23,737,002. The nal injuries. total of estimates for the next year is declines the call to the pulpit of Plymouth \$384,094.527. The estimated revenue for Church, Brooklyn. 1889 is \$140,563,784

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

NINA VAN ZANDT was, on the 9th, recognized as Mrs. Spies by a Chicago library THE authorship of the so-called forged locuments sent to the Czar of Russia, bearing Bismarck's signature, continue

cial circles at Berlin. A HOTEL servant girl named Annie Moore, suicided on the night of the 8th at Davenport, Ia., by throwing herself into the Mississippi. Her body was recovered.

to be a source of much annoyance in offi-

Her lover had proven false. MR. W. K. VANDERBILT has arrived at Constantinople in his steam yacht, the Alva. After a week's sojourn he expects to proceed to Jerusalem.

THE steamer Alsatia, from Mediterranean ports, which arrived at quarantine in New York harbor on the evening of the 8th, brought 614 steerage passengers. She was quarantined. All on board were

On the night of the 8th masked men dragged Mrs. Kingston Brown and her eighteen-vear-old-son from their home at East Bernard, Col., and murdered them in cold blood. Several suspected persons are under arrest.

ARGUMENT on behalf of the defense in the Haddock murder case, at Sioux City, Ia., was closed on the 8th. The final arguments for the State closed on the 9th. The jury returned a verdict the same evening that Arensdorf was not guilty.

Ar Rockhill, Bucks County, Pa., in August last, August Leister shot his wife, who, however, survived and testified against him at Doylestown, the trial resulting in Leister being sentenced to imprisonment for six years and eight months. On the night of the 8th Leister committed suicide in his cell at the Dovlestown jail by hanging himself with a

MISS THERESA BRENNAN, a young lady employed in the Englewood (III.) Telephone Exchange, received official notification on the 9th that she and her brother were heirs to \$15,000 each. The money was left by an uncle, John Brophy, who died seven years ago in California, and the cash has been lying in a Canadian bank drawing interest ever since.

CAPTAIN S. S. BLACKFORD, formarly of the Capitol police at Washington, dropped dead on Indiana avenue, in that city, on the 9th. Captain Blackford was originformers in the House of Representatives | ally from Ohio, but after serving throughout the war and losing an arm in battle he went to Washington to live, and was for several years Captain of the Capitol police. He was subsequently connected with the Agricultural Department, where he was employed at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

THE Senate opened on the 5th and was organized with the usual formalities. Objections were made to the administration of the oath of office to Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, and the papers in the case referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Turpie. of Indiana, was admitted without protest. Mr. Harris presented a memorial for a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the sale manufacture, or importation of alcoholic drinks into the United States. A committee was appointed to notify the President of the Senate organization The House of Representatives convened, and the candidates presented by the Democratic side of the House were elected without exception, including Mr. Carlisle as Speaker, who, on taking his seat, delivered a lengthy address. The oath of office was then

administered and seats were chosen. THE President sent to the Senate, on the 6th the nominations of L. Q. C. Lamar, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Wm. F. Vilas, to be Secretary of the Interior: Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be Postmaster-General; Chas. S Fairchild, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; Geo. L. Rives, of New York, to be assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Second Comptroler of the Treasury, and Jas. W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States. That body did nothing but receive the President's message In the House a number of amendments to the rules were submitted, after which the President's message was received and the reading of the document listened to with great attention.

The House then adjourned until the 8th. In the Senate, on the 7th, after the reception communications from the heads of departments and the offering of a resolution by Mr. Cullom, calling upon the Commissioner of Agculture to state whether any one of the emploves of his department had taken out a patent for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, an adjournment was taken There was no session of the House of Representa-

tives. THE Senate, on the 8th, after receiving a few departmental communications, adjourned until the 12th..... In the House the committee on mileage was announced with Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, as chairman. A number of amend ments to the rules were received and referred. after which an adjournment was taken to the

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE Harper case at Cincinnati was given to the jury on the evening of the 10th, without argument, and the court adjourned until the morning of the 12th. at which time a verdict was expected.

PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT received the congratulations of the diplomates on the 10th, and expressed his thanks to them for their efforts in promoting amicable relations between France and the other

SEVERAL election fraud indictments were returned by the grand jury at Columbus, O., on the 10th, and a number of arrests were made.

An attempt to assassinate M. Jules Ferry was made by Berkens Aubertin in Californ a. An appeal is to be made to the hall of the French Chamber of Deputies on the 10th. M. Ferry received three slight wounds, and his assailant narrowly escaped summary execution.

REV. DR. PARKER sailed from New York for Liverpool on the steamship Etruria on the 10th. He says he will return to New THE ground caved in about the man-

engine shaft of the Calumet & Hecla mine, in the Michigan copper region, on the 10th, the earth in some places settling twelve to fifteen feet. Large volumes of smoke and gas are reported coming up from the

JUDGE SNELL, of the Washington (D. C.) police court, on the 10th, fined George W. Harvey one hundred dollars for refusing to serve a colored lawyer named Hewlett

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMILTON professes surprise at the publication of a report that the Marine Hospital Bureau had declared the non-existence of cholera in Italy. On the contrary, he says, the weekly abstracts of sanitary reports clearly show the necessity of precautions

in the case of vessels from Southern Italy. A SENSATION has been created in Montreal by the arrest of two detectives and a constable on the charge of having committed the burglary, two months ago, SECRETARY AND MRS. WHITN EY gave a when the vaults of the Bonaventure

Bellows, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Alice Waterman, of Charles City, and the execution will consequently

take place on the 16th. By the caving in of a sand-pit in Omaha, Neb., on the 10th, John Begley and J. P. Christensen were buried under seven feet of earth. The latter was killed, and it is feared Begley has received serious inter-

REV. CHAS. ALBERT BERRY, of England.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Not a Nickel Left. Stewartsville, DeKalb County, was the scene a few days ago of a sensation which shook the quiet town to its foundation, and caused almost a suspension of business for the time being. It was the closing of the doors of the well-known Stewartsville bank of Buck & McCrosky, and the announcement of the total collapse of the bank as a business institution. It was discovered that the firm of Buck & Mc-Crosky dissolved partnership on November 28, and that the fact was not revealed to any one until the news of the failure began to be circulated upon the streets. As it is always customary to give public notice of the dissolution of a partnership as soon as it takes place, the fact that it was not done in this instance caused much surprise. The assignee, John W. Coberly, is a well-known citizen of St. Joseph. Mr. Coberly is a heavy loser. The assignee went to the bank for the purpose of opening the vault and seeing how much money was left for the victims. His surprise may be imagined when, upon opening the safe, not a single nickel was discovered to gladden his eyes. All of the merchants and many farmers are victims to a greater or less extent, and much suffering will be caused. A number of St. Joseph people suffered by the failure, and the probabilities are that the affair will create long litigation.

Miscellaneous Items. The recent rains have been of great bene fit to the growing wheat. Much of the crop that was considered dead and ruined now presents a healthy appearance. The President has recognized Frederich Meier as Consul of the German empire at St. Louis, for Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Tennessee and St. Clair, Madison

and Monroe counties, Itlinois. An unknown man, supposed to be named Dan Hager, a German laborer, jumped into the Missouri river at St. Joseph a few days ago, and was drowned. He walked deliberately to the bank, and, undressing, jumped in with only a red undershirt on. Bystanders threw ropes and boards to him, but he refused to take them, and was drowned. Hager was thirty-five years old, and no cause was known for the act.

A warm fight is going on in the St. Joseph School Board over a change in the system of drawing lessons. Post-offices in Missouri have been discontinued as follows: Empire Prairie, An-

drew County; mail to Flag Springs; Padgett, Chariton County; mail to Mendon; Wilmott, Ray County; Mail to Fox. Kansas City bricklayers demand reduced time and increased pay from Janu-

Hundreds of cases of scarlet fever are reported at St. Joseph, and up to the present time the city authorities seem to have made no effort to prevent the spread of the disease. Wm. Gorss, an old German laborer from

Salina, Kas., was robbed of \$52, all the money he had in the world, at Kansas City a few days ago, by a confidence man whom he met on the train en routs to the completed by the expenditure of \$27.884.283.55 from the present fariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories, than the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, interest, the premium paid thereupon averaging about twenty-four per cent, for the former than the present fariff is necessary in order to the train of the completed by the expenditure of \$27.884.283.55 from the present fariff is necessary in order to the former than the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, for the completed by the expenditure of \$27.884.283.55 from the present fariff is necessary in order than the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent. In the purchase of Government bonds not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent. In the purchase of Government bonds not yet and the pu Among the pleas in the St. Louis Crim-

inal Court recently was that of Annie Raymond, alias Kansas Annie, charged with murder in the second degree, stabbing Jane: Carthy, alias Jennie Knight, on August 27, from the effects of which she died. She pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to four years in the peniten-

Two women were arrested in a St. Louis dry goods house a few days ago for attempting to pick a pocket-book from a young lady's pocket. They had been shoplifting gloves, it is alleged, fust before they were arrested for the attempt on the pocket-book. When taken to the Four Courts they were recognized by the Chief of Detectives as Cora Cannon and Mary Church, well known in police circles.

The City Council of Kansas City at a recent special meeting to take action on the charges against Alderman Looney of violating his pledge of office, in participating in public contracts, sustained Alderman Looney by a vote of 9 to 8,

amid considerable excitement. Shadderick Briggs, colored, was arrested by the United States Marshal at New Haven, a few days ago on a charge of making a false affidavit as to a claim for a pension made by Channa Rout, the negress who was herself arrested a few weeks ago. Briggs made affidavit that Mrs. Rout was the person she represented herself to be. He was taken to jail.

The citizens of St. Joseph are making preparations to boom the town on an ex-

tensive scale. Mr. William A. Price, for fifty years a resident of Savannah, Andrew County, died a few days since. In his death Northwest Missouri loses one of the earliest and best-known citizens. He was born in Duchess County, N. Y., September 20, 1814, and was the son of a Presbyterian minister. He leaves a wife and seven children, two of them residing in St. Joseph, Mrs. R. W. Potter and Mrs. A. N.

Schuster, wife of Colonel A. N. Schuster. Postmaster Hyde of St. Louis receives inquiries almost every day from people in the country asking him to write the names of St. Louis firms, the lines of business in which men are engaged there, and for changes in address of people who have moved to other parts of the city. They also ask him to change the yellow labels on their newspapers, to send their mail to new addresses and like questions. There is a big waste pile of such unheard-of requests from people who seem to think that the postmaster of St. Louis has nothing to

do but answer fool's questions. The ordinance recently passed by the Kansas City council prohibiting the sale of liquors and keeping open of saloons on Sunday has become a law, but the mayor has taken no action on it whatsoever. It provides for the revoking of licenses at the first offense and a fine of \$50 to \$500. The ordinance was introduced by Alderman Cox and backed by a petition signed by 40) persons, many of them prominent ladies. Social clubs are included in the probibition, and on this

there will probably be a fight. Kansas City is corraling her gamblers. The Independence Natural Gas and Coal Company struck gas at a depth of five hundred feet, two and one-half miles southwest of Independence, in the heart of their 2,500-acre lease of lode for coal, natural gas and other mineral privileges. The flow thus far is moderate, burning for twenty feet above the surface of the

James McGovern, a St. Louis laborer, tried to commit suicide a few days ago by first hacking himself with an old pocketknife and then throwing himself into the River Des Peres. He was rescued and taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

The St. Louis printers' strike is ended.
It cost them defeat and about \$20,000.

The police of Jefferson City recently

duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistint with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purpose of our G vernment. It cost them defeat and about \$20,000. captured three negroes as they were in the act of unloading three barrels of tallow and a dressed hog stolen from the Penitentiary slaughter-house, located below the city, on the river bank.

Southeast Missouri has iron, lead, zinc, nickel, manganese and copper mines that have been worked with profit for many years, also quarries of granite, marble, imes tone and sandstone that are yielding good profits, and millions of acres of good farming land, not more than onefifth of which has been cleared for cultivation. No part of the State offers more or better inducements to immigrants.

The National Opera Company lost \$5 .-000 on its recent St. Louis engagement.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Surplus and the Tariff the Only Questions Touchad. The Reports of Heads of Executive De partments and Former Messages Referred to for Information on Other Subjects.

Washington, Dec. 6.-Following is the full text of President Cleveland's message transmitted to Congress to-day: TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES -You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties, with a condition of the NATIONAL FINANCES,

Which imperatively demands immediate and Which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted, through the operations of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceed the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction. and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who hearthe business. wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of National taxation, like other wrongs, multiof National taxation, like other wrongs, multi-plies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our National energies suspending or National energies, suspending our country's development, preventing invetsment in pro-ductive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plun-This condition of our treasury is not al-

together new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people representa-tives in Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and wide-spread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably im-minent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will e precipitated upon us. On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after com-plying with the annual requirement of the Sinking-Fund act, was \$17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1836, such excess amounted to \$49,465,54 .23, and dur ng the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of 55,567,849.51. The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to 138,058,320.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by call-ing in for that purpose outstanding three per ing in for that purpose outstanding three per cent bonds of the Government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, that it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people, would so affect the business of the country that the sum of \$70,874,100 of such surplus was amplied to the affect the business of the country that the sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the Government. The precarious condition of financial affa rs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three per cent, bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal, and interest to the sum of \$18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased. ness circles not only continued, but increased and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of #27,684,283,55 ing about twenty-four per cent, for the former and eight per cent, for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebted-

of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expedients thus employed, to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the first day of December to \$55. ounting on the first day of December to \$55. \$13,000,000 on the 30th day of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus In the reasony to \$140,000,000.
There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the frontier from the same cause. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people. If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the Gov rument, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the e-cess of our revenue; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding, the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund, which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there

ness of the Government was to some exten-

anticipated, and banks selected as depositories

is no outlet in that direction. In the present state of legislation the only tense of any existing executive power to re store, at this time, any part of our surplus rev enues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the Government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon.

The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the fluancial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present junct ure to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested, and provided, as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define this official righ and discretion, and at the same

t.me relieve him of undue responsibility. bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treas-ury, it should be berne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase. that there may be a large part of these bonds that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which can not be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell, may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government. It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely extain that the inducement which must be off them would result in more financial ben the Govern-ment than the purchase of bon while the lat ter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extend-

The proposition to deposit the money held by the Government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle. establishing too close relationship between the operations of the Government Treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise. Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purbe added for the benefit of the manufacture of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demonstration of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habt of reckless improvience not in the least consistant with the mission of our people or the high entails of the control of the responsibility of legislative relationship of the structure of the responsibility of legislative relationship of the structure of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relationship of the structure of the structure of the responsibility of legislative relationship of the structure of the st pose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the de-moralization of all just conceptions of public

depleted monetary condition in the business of | living caused by such tariff, become depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be grated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause. Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importa-tions from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conced-ed that none of the things subjected to internal

public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the

come; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manu-facture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial procaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this systems about the constraints of the constrai this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a National exigency, must al-ways insure the realization of immense ways profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our Na ional activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them so stubbornly have all efforts to represent condition been resisted by the ellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to ized combination all along the line to maintain

their advantage.
We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride were rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's National growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufactures quite beyond a reasonable demand for Governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting argument that a government which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our labor is honorable in the eyes of can citizen; and as it lies at the foundation o our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the ut-most regard. The standard of our laborers other country less favored, and they are en-titled to their full share of all our advantage. By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,592,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,495 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and per-sonal service, (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers) while 1,810,256 are em-

loyed in trade and transportation, and 3,887,112 re classed as employed in manufacturing and For presect purposes, however, the last num ber given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and oiners; 285,401 milliners, dressmakers and seam stresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,-309 bakers, 22,038 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214, 23, leav-ing 2,623, 69 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be bene-fitted by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such sugges tions by the allegation that they are in a mi nority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority: their compensation, as it may be af-fected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight inflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers

with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the prices of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort. But the reduction of taxa-tion demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify the loss of employment by the workingman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensaion. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of re-munerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of nanufactures, which, in almost countless orms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to re-turn in the payment of the increase in price which the tar if permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toll.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manu facture nothing, bu who pay the increased

price which the tariff imposes upon every agri-cultural implement, upon all he wears and upon flocks and herds and such things as in his hus-bandry he produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of cloth ing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchaut; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the I think it may be fairly assumed that a large

oportion of the sheep owned by the farmers roughout the country are found in small locks numbering from twenty-five to fif y. The duty on the grade of imported wool which diese sheep yield, is ten cents each pound if the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than twelve cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep, and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upot its sale the farmer receives this or a less tarif profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods, and material for its use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benealt of the manufacturer

upon those with moderate means and the upon those with moderate means and the upon those with moderate means and the siek and the employed and unemployed, the siek and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is the titles a tax which with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the ciothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this

cested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws. In speaking of the increased cost to the conlevied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the victous, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duties. Thus the amounts of the duty, by precisely the sum pad for such duties. Thus the amounts of the duty, by precisely the sum pad for such duties. Thus the amounts of the duty measures the tax paid by those whe purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised of duties are called protegtion to these home manufactures, because they render it possible to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who by imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same continues to the surplus revenues of the Govern-drawing and an effect, resulting and the consumer of our home anticles of the same continues to fact is not overlooked that this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty and the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty th sumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the growth of the surplus revenues of the Government be prevented by the reduction of our customs. toms duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this pur-pose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most

needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our National greatness and furnish the proud proof of ness and furnish the proud proof our country's progress. But if in emergency that presses upon us our manuf emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and divert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard, but they can not full to be admental regard: but they can not fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afforded no greater shelter or protection to tection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. Oppor-tunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmind ful of a time when an abused and irritated peo-ple, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs, The difficulty attending a wise and fair re-

rision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and National contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfsh claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship: but the necessaries of life, used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufacture. ife, used and consumed by all the raw material used in manufactures, or its fre importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these neces-saries. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product, being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a com-pensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly dified. Such reduction, or free importati modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve besides to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a

ployes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship, and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party rolley and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned ed and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnessary revenue, and have, in the most solemin manner, promised its correction; and neither as citizens or parti-sans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges, Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us-not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant and, the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the propole from unitst and unrecessor textiles. people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any considera tion for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them as all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts,

clutted domestic market, and affording ti

The Constitution provides that the President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union. It has been the custom of the Executive, in compli-ance with this provision, to annually exhibit to Congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country and to detail with some particularity, the operations of the all he uses and owns, except the increase of his different executive departments. I would be especially agreeable to follow this course especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which his communication has thus far been devoted, hat I shall forego the addition of any other once, and only wave upon your immediate conopic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union," as shown in the present condition of our Treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends The reports of the heads departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit in formation touching the transactions of the business intrusted to them and such recom-mendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the Government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have bee earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them, I beg leave to repeat prior recom

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important depart ment, together with other matters which it me hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1887. -This is the season when St. Louis becomes the stronghold of tramps, and housekeepers are subjected to as much

THE FIRST GUN

the Campaign of 1888 Inaugurated by the Official Calling of the Republican Vational Convention to Mest in Chicago in WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The call of Republican National committee was made public last night. It is dated at Washing oon, and reads as follows:

toon, and reads as follows:

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES: In accordance with usage and in obedience to the instructions of the Republican National convention of 1834, a National convention of delegates representatives of the Republican party will be held at Chicago, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of June, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of n minating candidates for President and Vice-President, to be supported at the next National election, and for the transaction of such other business and for the transaction of such other business as may be there presented. Republican electors in the several States, and voters without regard to past political affiliation, differences or action, who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff, for the defense and development of home industries, and the elevation of home labor; who would reduce the National taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury in harmony with this principle; who are opposed to the at-tempt, now more openly avowed than ever be-fore, to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the underpaid and oppressed workers of foreign lands; who favor a system of naval and coast defenses which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self-respect; are in favor of free schools and popular education, a free and honest ballot, and a fair count, with the protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad; a foreign police that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime, and shall properly support the dignity of the Nation and the promotion of friendly and harmonious relations and intercourse between all the States, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a National ticket. Each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large and for each representative at large two delegates, and each Congressional district, each Territory and the District of Columbia two delegates. The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular State conventions called on not less than twenty days published notice and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention. The Congressional district delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a member of Congress is made. The delegates from the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a convention constituted of members elected in primary district assemblies held under the call and direction of the Republican Central Committee in said district. An alternate delegate for each delegate in the National Convention to act in case of the absence of the delegates shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegates are elected. All notices of contest must be filed with the National committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the convention in accordence with the dates of filing of such notices and statements with the National com B. F. JONES.

Chairman. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Secretary. Chairman Jones yesterday appointed the following committee to partake in the preparations for the Chicago convention: J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa; A. L. Conger, of Ohio; G. A. Hobart, of New Jersey; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, C. Leland, Jr., of Kansas; Church Howe, of Nebraska, and N. W. Cunny, of Texas. Chairman Jones and Secretary Fessenden are ex-offico members of this committee. The committee met at the Arlington Hotel vesterday afternoon and organized by electing J. S. Clarkson chairman, Messrs, Clarkson, Conger, Clayton, Jones and Fessenden were appointed a sub-committee on arrangements for the convention, with full power to act when the committee is not in session. This sub-committee heldla conference with Mayor Roche, Colonel Davis and several other Chicago Republicans with a few to taking immediate steps to carry out the wishes of the com-

WISE WORDS. What President Cleveland Said to the Members of the Evangelical Alliance on Their Visit to Him at the Watte House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The President and Mrs. Cleveland to-day received in a body the delegates who are now in Washington attending the Evangelical Alliance. Upon being presented to the Christian workers in the East room, the President said: "I am glad to meet so large a delegation from the Evangelical Alliance of the United States. I understand the purpose of this alliance to be the application of Christian rules of conduct to the problems and exingencies of social and political life. Such a movement can not fail to produce the most valuable results. All must admit that the reception of the teach. ings of Christianity results in the purest patriotism, in the most scrupulous fidelity to public trust and in the best type of citizenship. Those who manage the affairs of government, are by this means reminded that the law of God demands that they should be courageously true to the interests of the people, and that the Ruler of the Universe will require of them a strict account of their stewardship. The people, too, are thus taught that their happiness and welfare will be

pest, promoted by a conscientious brotherhood, and that the success of a Government by the people depends upon the morality, the justice and the honesty of the people. I am especially pleased to know that your efforts are not cramped and limited by denominational lines and that your credentials are found in a broad Christian fellowship. Manifestly, if you seek to teach your countrymen toleration you yourselves must be tolerant; if you would teach them liberality for the opinions of each other you yourselves must be liberal, and if you would teach them unselfish patriotism you yourselves must be unselfish and patriotic. There is enough of work in the field you have entered to enlist hearty co-operation of all who believe in the value and efficiency of Christian teaching and practice. Your noble mission, if undertaken in a broad and generous spirit, will surely arrest the attention and respectful consideration of your fellow-citizens, and your endeavors, consecrated by benevolence and patriotic love, must exert a powerful influence in the enlightenment and improvement of our people in illustrating the strength and stability of our institutions, and in advancing the prosperity and greatness of

our beloved land." French Cabinet Making. Paris, Dec. 10.-M. Fallieres has almost completed the construction of a cabinet which, subject to possible slight modifications, will stand as follows: M. Fallieres, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance; M. Flourens, minister of Foreign Affairs; General Ferron, Minister of War; M. Barbey, Minister of Marine; M. Spuller, Minister of Public Instructions; M. Baliant, Minister of Public Works; M. Fays, Minister of Justice; M. Dontresme, Minister of Commerce, and M. De Velle, Minister of Agriculture. The Minister of

LONDON, Dec. 9.- The Standard this morning supplements its recent informa-tion regarding the alleged forged letters sent to the Czar. It states that the documents forwarded to Prince Bismarck consisted of two series composed of the usual diploma messages, and confidential ones to the Czar alone. The purpose of the let-ters seem two-fold, the Standard says— on the one hand, to stimulate the Czar against Germany, and on the other, to create good will between the Czar and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. A prominent member of the Czar's family is said to be connected with the plot, and also a number of Orleanists are implicated in it.